

REMARKS

Please reconsider the application in view of the above amendments and the following remarks. Applicant thanks the Examiner for carefully considering this application, indicating that the drawings submitted on March 30, 2004 are accepted, and acknowledging the information disclosure statements submitted on March 30, 2004 and July 6, 2005.

Disposition of Claims

Claims 1-12 are pending in this application. Claims 1 and 12 are independent. The remaining claims depend, directly or indirectly, from the independent claim 1. The claims have been amended for grammatical and translation clarification. No new matter has been added.

Drawings

Figures 1, 5, and 7 are amended by way of this reply for clarification. In the replacement sheets, "screen erasure mode" is replaced by "screen blanking mode" and "MT" (*i.e.*, mute signal) is replaced by "IN" (*i.e.*, inhibit signal). No new matter has been added.

Specification

The specification is amended by way of this reply for clarification. In the substituted specification, "screen erasure mode" is replaced by "screen blanking mode" and "mute signal" is replaced by "inhibit signal." No new matter has been added.

Abstract

The abstract is amended by way of this reply for clarification. In the substituted abstract, “screen erasure mode” is replaced by “screen blanking mode” and “mute signal” is replaced by “inhibit signal.”

Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

Paragraph 1 on page 2 of the Office Action makes reference to multiple inventors. For the record, Applicant notes there is only a single inventor in this application.

Claims 1-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over applicant admitted prior art in pages 1-2 of the specification (AAPA) in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,966,064 (hereinafter “Schneidewend”). For the reasons that follow, this rejection is respectfully traversed.

MPEP § 2143 states that “[t]he key to supporting any rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103 is the clear articulation of the reason(s) why the claimed invention would have been obvious. The Supreme Court in KSR noted that the analysis supporting a rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103 should be made explicit.” Further, when combining prior art elements, the Examiner “must articulate the following: (1) a finding that the prior art included each element claimed, although not necessarily in a single prior art reference, with the only difference between the claimed invention and the prior art being the lack of actual combination of the elements in a single prior art reference...” See, MPEP § 2143(A).

Referring to the specification by way of example, the specification discloses a disc reproducing apparatus connected to a monitor of an image output system that controls image display on the monitor. According to information about an instruction given by a user through operation of a remote controller or a front panel key, an MPU sets one of a screen display mode and a screen blanking mode. If the screen display mode is set while audio information is reproduced, a control unit permits a video driver to output a display signal to the monitor. If the screen blanking mode is set while audio information is reproduced, the control unit outputs a inhibit signal to the video driver so as to inhibit output of the display signal to the monitor. When a CD is played, a display image on the monitor is thus blanked by output of the inhibit signal as requested according to an externally provided instruction. (*see abstract of the present application*).

Consistent with the above configuration, claim 1 recites, in pertinent part, “mode setting means for setting, *in accordance with externally provided instruction information*, one of a screen display mode and a screen blanking mode” and “control means for permitting output of a display signal to said prepared screen when said screen display mode is set by said mode setting means and *inhibiting output of the display signal* to said screen when said screen blanking mode is set by said mode setting means.” Applicant respectfully asserts that these limitations are not rendered obvious by AAPA and Schneidewend for reasons set forth below.

Examiner asserts that AAPA discloses the mode setting means and the control means but does not teach a screen blanking mode. Applicant respectfully asserts that the language of claim 1 clearly states that the purposes of the mode setting means and the control means are to activate either the screen display mode or the screen blanking mode. Therefore, AAPA can not be

interpreted to disclose the mode setting means and the control means without teaching the screen blanking mode as there would be no purpose of the mode setting means or the control means. In view of the above, AAPA fails to disclose all the elements set forth in independent claim 1. Applicant asserts that Schneidewend does not supply what AAPA lacks for at least the reasons set forth below.

Examiner points to the blue screen mode and the blank screen mode of Schneidewend (FIG. 5) as being equivalent to the screen display mode and the screen blanking mode, respectively, of the present invention (*see* Office Action in page 3). In addition, Examiner points to Schneidewend (col. 2, line 60- col. 3 line 6 and col. 4, line 50-65) as teaching the screen control means for setting the screen display mode and the screen blanking mode (or the blue screen mode and the blank screen mode in the context of Schneidewend) based on preprogrammed on screen display information (*see* Office Action in page 3).

In col. 2, line 60- col. 3 line 6, Schneidewend teaches “causing ... the displaying of the video content when the selected program is a first type of program” and “causing ... the displaying of the animated image when the selected program is a second type of program.” Therefore either the video content or the animated image is displayed according to program type. Referring to FIG. 5 and related description in col. 12, lines 47-62 of Schneidewend, one skilled in the art will recognize that the animated image is preprogrammed on screen display information (OSD) and that blue screen or blank screen is set by user selection with respect to animation instead of preprogrammed on screen display information (OSD). It is abundantly clear that “displaying either the video content or the animated image according to program type,” as taught in col. 2, line 60- col. 3 line 6 of Schneidewend, is clearly distinct from “setting the blue screen mode and the

blank screen mode based on preprogrammed on screen display information (OSD)” as contended by the Examiner. Furthermore, applicant asserts that “causing either the video content to be displayed when it is available in the selected program or causing the animated image to be displayed when only audio content is available in the selected program,” as disclosed by Schneidewend, can not be interpreted as “*inhibiting output of the display signal*” as required in the language of claim 1 because the display signal in Schneidewend’s teaching is generated according to the program type and is not inhibited in any way.

In col. 4, line 50-65, Schneidewend teaches “video signal(s) OSD_RGB (on screen display) will produce a display image representing on-screen display information ... according to a flow chart shown in FIG. 5” and “when a user enables the animation feature (e.g., EPG) ... signals OSD_RGB representing the program guide data information is produced.” Referring to FIG. 5 and related description in col. 12, lines 35-64 of Schneidewend, received video is played in step 530 according to the program type determined in step 525, blank or blue screen is displayed in step 540 if user does not select animation feature in step 535, and OSD information is displayed in step 545 if user selects animation feature in step 535. Therefore the decision boxes in step 525 (based on program type) or step 535 (based on user selection) determine the display of received video, the blue/blank screen, or OSD information. Because OSD information is one of the setting choices instead of a factor based on which a setting is made, it is abundantly clear that “produce a display image representing on-screen display information ... according to a flow chart shown in FIG. 5,” as taught in col. 4, line 50-65, Schneidewend, is clearly distinct from “setting the blue screen mode and the blank screen mode based on preprogrammed on screen display information (OSD)” as contended by the Examiner. Furthermore, a thorough review reveals that Schneidewend is

completely silent with respect to “*inhibiting output of the display signal*” as required in the language of claim 1 because the display signal in Schneidewend’s teaching is generated according to the program type or user selection and are not inhibited in any way.

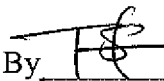
In light of the above, AAPA and Schneidewend, whether considered separately or in combination, fail to teach or suggest all the limitations of independent claim 1. Therefore, independent claim 1 is patentable over AAPA and Schneidewend. Independent claim 12 includes similar limitations recited above. Claims 2-11 depend from independent claim 1 and include all the limitations of independent claim 1. Therefore, claims 2-12 are patentable over AAPA and Schneidewend for at least the same reasons. Accordingly, withdrawal of this rejection is respectfully requested.

Conclusion

Applicant believes this reply is fully responsive to all outstanding issues and places this application in condition for allowance. If this belief is incorrect, or other issues arise, the Examiner is encouraged to contact the undersigned or his associates at the telephone number listed below. Please apply any charges not covered, or any credits, to Deposit Account 50-0591 (Reference Number 04536/036001).

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Respectfully submitted,

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ATTACHMENTS: Substituted Specification (Marked Up Version)
Substituted Specification (Clean Version)
Substituted Abstract (Marked Up Version)
Substituted Abstract (Clean Version)
Replacement Drawings

SUBSTITUTED SPECIFICATION

(marked up version)

5

TITLE OF THE INVENTION

Disc Reproducing Apparatus Having Screen Display Control Unit

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

10 The present invention relates to a disc reproducing apparatus having a screen display control unit. In particular, the present invention relates to a disc reproducing apparatus that reproduces information from such a disc recording medium as DVD (Digital Versatile Disc) to display the reproduced information on a screen and that has a screen display control unit controlling the display screen while reproduction is done of a disc recording medium on which only audio signals are recorded.

15 Description of the Background Art

When a conventional DVD player reproduces audio information recorded on a CD (Compact Disc) or audio information recorded on a CD according to MP3 (MPEG (Motion Picture Expert Group) -1 Audio Layer 3) or WMA (Windows (R) Media Audio), for example, a certain image like a blue background image or an opening image is regularly displayed on a monitor. According to Japanese Patent Laying-Open No. 8-79637, for example, a television set into which incorporated a device capable of playing multiple types of CDs, changes the background pattern of its display screen in such a manner that different background patterns are displayed for respective types of CDs. It has thus been desired to omit to display such a useless background image while a disc with only audio signals recorded thereon is played.

20 Then, Japanese Patent Laying-Open No. 2002-271715 for example provides a capability of stopping supply of electric power to a video signal processing unit while a disc with only audio signals recorded thereon is being played. Further, Japanese Patent Laying-Open No. 2001-266489 proposes an apparatus which functions as a DVD audio player with video output capability when a TV (television) monitor is connected thereto and also functions as a DVD audio-only player when the TV monitor is not connected thereto.

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For the above-described conventional apparatus, switching of the function between the DVD audio player with video output capability and the DVD audio-only
35 player is made according to the state of connected equipment or the type of reproduction signals. Thus, it has been impossible to reflect user's intention in the switching of the function.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

An object of the present invention is to provide a disc reproducing apparatus
40 having a screen display control unit that erases a display image as desired.

In order to achieve the above-described object, a disc reproducing apparatus according to an aspect of the present invention has a screen display control unit controlling display of a prepared screen, and the screen display control unit includes a mode setting unit for setting, in accordance with externally provided instruction
45 information, one of a screen display mode and a screen ~~erasure~~ blanking mode, and a control unit for permitting output of a display signal to the screen when the screen display mode is set by the mode setting unit and inhibiting output of the display signal to the screen when the screen ~~erasure~~ blanking mode is set by the mode setting unit, in a case where audio information is reproduced from the disc.

Thus, in a case where audio information is reproduced from the disc, if the
50 screen display mode is set in accordance with externally provided instruction information, an image is displayed on the screen and, if the screen ~~erasure~~ blanking mode is set in accordance therewith, the image on the screen is erased. In this way, while audio information is being reproduced from the disc, the displayed image can be
55 erased upon request made by the externally provided instruction information.

Preferably, the disc reproducing apparatus further has a key input unit that is externally operated. The screen display control unit further includes a key determination unit for determining, when the screen ~~erasure~~ blanking mode is set and the key input unit is externally operated, type of an operated key of the key input unit,
60 and a key information display unit for displaying on the screen information according to

the type of the key determined by the key determination unit.

While the display image is erased in the screen ~~erasure~~ blanking mode, a key may externally be operated to display an image on the screen according to information derived from the type of the operated key.

65 Preferably, reproduction of the audio information is discontinued according to the determined type of the key. Reproduction of the audio information can thus be discontinued if a key is externally operated to discontinue reproduction of audio information.

 Preferably, the discontinued reproduction of the audio information is resumed.
70 Then, reproduction of the audio information that is temporarily discontinued can thereafter be resumed.

 Preferably, the instruction information is output in response to operation of a predetermined key of the key input unit. Thus, a predetermined key of the key input unit can externally be operated to provide the instruction information.

75 Preferably, the disc reproducing apparatus further has a display unit for displaying a data item operated for designating one of the screen display mode and the screen ~~erasure~~ blanking mode. The displayed data item can thus be used to designate one of the screen display mode and the screen ~~erasure~~ blanking mode and thereby provide the instruction information.

80 Preferably, the disc includes a disc having only audio information to be reproduced and a disc having audio information and image information to be reproduced. A display image can be erased as desired when a disc having only audio information to be reproduced is played by a disc reproducing apparatus which is capable of playing any disc having audio information and image information.

85 Accordingly, burn-in and dazzling of the screen can be prevented that could occur when any image according to image information reproduced from the disc is not displayed.

 The foregoing and other objects, features, aspects and advantages of the present invention will become more apparent from the following detailed description of

the present invention when taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

90 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 shows a configuration of a DVD reproducing apparatus according to an embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 2 shows an exemplary key arrangement of a remote controller according to the embodiment of the present invention.

95 Fig. 3 shows an exemplary front panel of the DVD reproducing apparatus according to the embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 4 shows an exemplary flowchart concerning a procedure of switching to a screen ~~erasure~~ blanking /display mode according to the embodiment of the present invention.

100 Fig. 5 shows another exemplary flowchart concerning a procedure of switching to the screen ~~erasure~~ blanking /display mode according to the embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 6 shows an exemplary display screen of a setup menu according to the embodiment of the present invention.

105 Fig. 7 shows still another exemplary flowchart concerning a procedure of switching to the screen ~~erasure~~ blanking /display mode according to the embodiment of the present invention.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

110 An embodiment of the present invention is hereinafter described in detail with reference to the drawings.

Fig. 1 is a block diagram showing a configuration of a DVD reproducing apparatus according to the embodiment of the present invention. Referring to Fig. 1, DVD reproducing apparatus 1 includes motors 3-5 of various types for driving a disc 2 to reproduce information from disc 2, a motor driver 6 controlling these motors, an
115 optical unit 7 including a reproducing head for example for scanning disc 2 and reading information (audio information or image information) to output the read information as

signals, a head amplifier 8 amplifying signals read by optical unit 7, a front end 9 controlling motor driver 6 and digitally processing signals that are output from head amplifier 8, a back end 10 decoding signals that are output from front end 9, an audio converter 11 receiving an audio signal decoded by and output from back end 10 and converting the audio signal into an analog signal for driving an audio output system 25, speaker for example, to output the analog signal, a video driver 12 receiving a video signal of image information that is decoded by and output from back end 10 and converting the video signal into a signal for displaying an image on such a monitor as a CRT (Cathode Ray Tube) display or LCD (Liquid Crystal Display) of an image output system 26 to output the converted signal, a front panel key 21 operated for externally providing information to DVD reproducing apparatus 1, a receiver 22, and a remote controller 23.

Disc 2 includes discs of such types as a CD with only audio information reproduced therefrom (recorded thereon) and a DVD with audio information and image information reproduced therefrom (recorded thereon).

Remote controller 23, upon operated by a user, transmits an instruction signal in the form of an infrared signal according to operational details given by the user and then receiver 22 receives the transmitted signal. Receiver 22 converts the received signal into a signal of a format which can be processed by back end 10.

Front end 9 includes an amplifier 13 amplifying and outputting signals that are output from head amplifier 8, a signal processing unit 14 receiving signals that are output from amplifier 13 to perform predetermined digital-signal processing and error-correction processing on the signals, and an MPU (Micro Processing Unit) 15 controlling signal processing unit 14.

Back end 10 includes an AV (Audio Visual) decoder 16 receiving signals processed by signal processing unit 14 and decoding the signals to output the decoded signals, an MPU 17, a RAM (Random Access Memory) 19 for recording a program and data for example for some processing relevant to MPU 17, and a control unit 20

145 controlling output of signals to video driver 12. Control unit 20 includes an OSD (On
Screen Display) circuit 27 for outputting an image according to digital information on a
screen of image output system 26. OSD circuit 27 also functions as a key information
display unit for displaying on image output system 26 digital information according to
the type of an operated key. MPU 17 includes a mode setting unit 30 for effecting a
150 transition to a screen display mode or a screen ~~erasure~~ blanking mode according to a
provided instruction, a mode control unit 31 permitting or inhibiting output of an image
display signal to image output system 26 according to the set (transition-effected) mode,
and a key determination unit 32 determining the type of an operated key. Respective
functions of these units are prepared in the form of a program.

155 In operation, if disc 2 is a DVD, signals read from the DVD by optical unit 7
are digitally processed via head amplifier 8 by front end 9 and then output to back end
10 which decodes audio and image signals included in the input digital signals by AV
decoder 16 through a predetermined procedure. The decoded audio signal is
converted by audio converter 11 to be output in the form of audio from audio output
160 system 25 like a speaker while the decoded image signal is output through control unit
20 by video driver 12 in the form of an image on image output system 26 like a
monitor.

If disc 2 is a CD, audio signals read from the CD by optical unit 7 are
amplified by head amplifier 8, then digitally processed by front end 9, decoded by back
165 end 10 and output from audio output system 25 like a speaker via audio converter 11.

Here, the signals read from the CD include no image signal. When MPU 17
of back end 10 determines to erase a display image in accordance with an externally
provided instruction signal, MPU 17 instructs control unit 20 to output a ~~mute~~ inhibit
signal MT. The ~~mute~~ inhibit signal MT output from control unit 20 is provided to
170 video driver 12 to cause video driver 12 to inhibit output of a signal for image display
to a monitor (e.g. CRT or LCD) of image output system 26. Video driver 12 thus
outputs no signal for image display to the monitor in the period in which the ~~mute~~

inhibit signal MT is provided. Then, during this period, the display image on the monitor is erased (no image is displayed). On the other hand, in a period in which no
175 ~~mute~~ inhibit signal MT is provided, a signal for image display is provided to the monitor (signal output is permitted) so that an image is displayed on the monitor.

Fig. 2 shows an exemplary key arrangement of remote controller 23. As shown in Fig. 2, remote controller 23 has keys K1-K16 that can be operated by a user. Key K1 is a display key for making a switch between the screen display mode for
180 displaying an image on the monitor and the screen ~~erasure~~ blanking mode for erasing the display image on the monitor (no image is displayed). Key K2 is operated for turning on/off the electric power supply of DVD reproducing apparatus 1. Key K3 is operated for selecting a language of the audio output, switching the sound mode (cinema mode, news mode for example) and adjusting the audio volume. Key K4 is
185 operated for opening/closing a tray portion for disc 2. Key K5 is operated for selecting a search mode (mode for searching for a predetermined point on disc 2). Key K5 is also operated for positioning the head at a desired point of disc 2. Key K6 is operated for repeatedly reproducing chapters, tracks and a title for example. Key K7 is a ten-key for designating a channel to be received in such a case where remote
190 controller 23 is also used as a remote controller of a TV receiving set. Two keys K8 are operated for skipping a chapter or track. Key K9 is operated for temporarily stopping (pausing) the reproduction. Key K10 is operated for giving a fast reverse instruction. Key K11 is operated for giving an instruction to start reproduction of disc 2. Key K12 is operated for displaying a setup menu. Key K13 is operated for fast
195 forwarding of disc 2. Key K14 is operated for stopping the reproduction. Keys K15 include keys with upward, downward, rightward and leftward arrows indicated thereon that are operated for longitudinally and laterally moving a cursor (not shown) on the monitor screen. Key K16 is operated for instructing DVD reproducing apparatus 1 to effect a data item indicated by the cursor moved by the operation of keys K15.

200 Referring to Fig. 3, DVD reproducing apparatus 1 has, on its front panel, a

switch F1 operated for turning on/off the power supply of DVD reproducing apparatus 1, a disc tray F2, a switch F3 operated for opening or closing disc tray F2, a switch F4 operated for instructing that reproduction of disc 2 should be started or resumed, a switch F5 operated for stopping the reproduction, switches F6 and F7 operated for skip and search, a switch F8 operated for pausing the reproduction, and a display portion F9 for displaying operational details. Switch F1 and F3-F8 are operated by a user.

Following the flowchart shown in Fig. 4, a description is given of a procedure for making a switch between the screen display mode and the screen ~~erasure~~ blanking mode according to a key operation of remote controller 23 by a user.

It is supposed here that RAM 19 stores a flag FL for controlling the switching of the mode and this flag FL is set to "1" in advance (step (hereinafter abbreviated as S) 1).

Then, reading of information from disc 2 is started, an audio signal is input to AV decoder 10 and accordingly reproduction of the audio signal is started (S2).

According to flag FL, mode setting unit 30 of MPU 17 makes a transition to one of the screen display mode and the screen ~~erasure~~ blanking mode (S3). Flag FL is now set to "1" so that the mode is switched to the screen ~~erasure~~ blanking mode. Thus, under control by mode control unit 31 of MPU 17, control unit 20 outputs the ~~mute~~ inhibit signal MT to stop signal output from video driver 12 to image output system 26.

After this, key determination unit 32 of MPU 17 determines whether an instruction signal provided through a key operation of remote controller 23 via receiver 22 is a signal according to an instruction provided by operation of key K1 or not (S4). If the instruction signal is not provided through the operation of key K1, this procedure proceeds to an operation in S7 described hereinlater.

If MPU 17 determines that the instruction signal is given by operation of key K1, namely determines that the instruction signal is a mode switch instruction between the screen display mode and the screen ~~erasure~~ blanking mode, MPU 17 inverts the value of flag FL. Specifically, if the flag value is "1", it is inverted to "0" and, if the

flag value is "0", it is inverted to "1" (S5).

230 Mode setting unit 30 of MPU 17 then makes a switch to one of the screen display mode and the screen ~~erasure~~ blanking mode according to the value of flag FL (S6). Specifically, if the flag value is "1", the switch is made to the screen ~~erasure~~ blanking mode and, if the flag value is "0", the switch is made to the screen display mode. If the switch is made to the screen display mode, mode control unit 31 controls

235 control unit 20 in such a manner that control unit 20 does not output the ~~mute~~ inhibit signal MT. Accordingly, an image is displayed by video driver 12. In the screen display mode, if disc 2 is a DVD, an image is displayed according to an image signal read from the DVD. On the other hand, if disc 2 is any medium like CD from which no image signal can be read, such a regular image as an opening image (image for

240 advertising the product name or the name of the manufacturer of DVD reproducing apparatus 1) or a predetermined background image. Digital information for displaying the above-described images is stored in advance in RAM 19, read by MPU 17 and provided to OSD circuit 27. OSD circuit 27 generates an image of the digital information to display it on image output system 26 via video driver 12.

245 Then, MPU 17 determines whether the reproduction is completed or not. If it determines that the reproduction is completed, the series of operations is ended. If not, the procedure returns to the operation in S4 and the subsequent operations are similarly repeated.

 A user thus operates key K1 of remote controller 23 as desired, so that

250 switching is done alternately between the screen display mode and the screen ~~erasure~~ blanking mode each time the user operates the key.

 Although it is supposed here that reproduction is started with flag FL set to the value of "1", the reproduction may be started with flag FL set to the value of "0". The mode set by the operation of key K1 is cancelled when DVD reproducing apparatus 1 is

255 powered off.

 In accordance with the procedure shown in Fig. 5, switching between the

screen display mode and the screen ~~erasure~~ blanking mode may be effected by means of a setup menu screen. For example, prior to reproduction of disc 2, a user operates key K12 of remote controller 23 so that an instruction signal issued by this key operation is provided via receiver 22 to MPU 17. Based on the instruction signal, MPU 17 provides digital information for the setup menu stored in advance to OSD circuit 27 of control unit 20. According to the digital information, OSD circuit 27 generates information for the setup menu to display the menu on the monitor. An exemplary display of the setup menu is shown in Fig. 6.

Referring to Fig. 6, a user can operate keys K15 to move a cursor (not shown) to a data item "SCREEN" indicated by the arrow AR to switch the mode alternately between "ON" and "OFF" each time the user operates key K16. The screen display mode can be set by designating "ON" and the screen ~~erasure~~ blanking mode can be set by designating "OFF". The information as to whether the mode is the screen display mode or the screen ~~erasure~~ blanking mode, which is set by means of the setup menu on the screen, is stored in an internal memory having its contents never erased even when DVD reproducing apparatus 1 is powered off, for example, a partial memory region of RAM 19.

After this, MPU 17 determines that the audio reproduction is started by AV decoder 16 (S10). It is then determined, based on information stored in the internal memory, whether the screen ~~erasure~~ blanking mode is set in advance with the setup menu (S11). If it is determined that the screen ~~erasure~~ blanking mode is set (YES in S11), mode control unit 31 instructs control unit 20 to output the ~~mute~~ inhibit signal MT to video driver 12. Accordingly, video driver 12 erases any image displayed on the monitor (S12). MPU 17 then determines whether the reproduction is completed or not (S13) to end the series of operations if the reproduction is completed.

If it is determined that the screen display mode is set in advance with the setup menu (NO in S11), a switch is made to the screen display mode so that an image is displayed (S14). MPU 17 thereafter proceeds to the operation in S13.

285 When the audio reproduction is being done while the screen ~~erasure~~ blanking mode is set as described above, a user may operate any key of front panel key 21 or remote controller 23 so as to display an image as instructed by the key operation. This procedure is described according to the flow chart in Fig. 7.

290 In the screen ~~erasure~~ blanking mode while information is read from disc 2 for audio reproduction (S20), MPU 17 determines whether a key operation of front panel key 21 or remote controller 23 is done (S21). If no key operation is done, respective operations in S20 and S21 are repeated. If it is determined that any key operation is done (YES in S21), key determination unit 32 determines the type of the operated key (S22).

295 If it is determined that the key is of the type for discontinuing the audio reproduction, for example, if key K7 is operated to switch the TV channel (corresponding to discontinuation of the reproduction in S22), MPU 17 instructs MPU 15 to pause the audio reproduction (S28). The procedure thereafter proceeds to the operation in S23. MPU 15 receiving the instruction to pause the audio reproduction
300 controls motor driver 6 and optical unit 7 so that the reproduction of information from disc 2 is temporarily stopped.

 If key determination unit 32 determines that the operated key is of the type irrelevant to the discontinuation of the audio reproduction, for example, if the user operates key K3 to adjust the sound volume, MPU 17 determines that an operation to be
305 done is not discontinuation of the reproduction and accordingly the procedure proceeds to the operation in S23.

 In S23, the screen ~~erasure~~ blanking mode is temporarily cancelled. Information is then displayed, according to the information about the type of the operated key, via OSD circuit 27 on the monitor screen (S23). For example, the level
310 of the sound output volume or the selected TV channel is displayed.

 When a certain time has passed since the image of the information is displayed according to the type of the operated key (YES in S24), if the audio reproduction is

discontinued (YES in S25), the audio reproduction is resumed (S26) and the mode is again set to the screen ~~erasure~~ blanking mode (S27).

315 Although it is herein described that it is the audio reproduction that is temporarily discontinued (paused) for displaying an image concerning information instructed by the key operation, both of the audio reproduction and image reproduction may temporality be discontinued if a DVD for example is played for audio and image reproduction.

320 As heretofore described, according to the present invention, any image displayed on the monitor is erased as desired by a user when only audio signals of CD, MP3 or WMA for example are reproduced by DVD reproducing apparatus 1. Burn-in of the monitor screen can thus be prevented and thereby the reliability is improved, and dazzling in a dark room is eliminated and thereby convenience in use is improved for
325 users.

 Although the present invention has been described and illustrated in detail, it is clearly understood that the same is by way of illustration and example only and is not to be taken by way of limitation, the spirit and scope of the present invention being limited only by the terms of the appended claims.

SUBSTITUTED ABSTRACT

(marked up version)

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A disc reproducing apparatus connected to a monitor of an image output system controls image display on the monitor. According to information about an instruction given by a user through operation of a remote controller or a front panel key, an MPU sets one of a screen display mode and a screen ~~erasure~~ blanking mode. If the screen display mode is set while audio information is reproduced, a control unit permits a video driver to output a display signal to the monitor. If the screen ~~erasure~~ blanking mode is set while audio information is reproduced, the control unit outputs a ~~mute~~ inhibit signal to the video driver so as to inhibit output of the display signal to the monitor. When a CD is played, a display image on the monitor is thus erased by output of the ~~mute~~ inhibit signal as requested according to an externally provided instruction.